45: Stanford U. S-4, 5 1956 AD1 Formosa AD

(Table faces p. 405.)

Criminal Cases in Taiwan Province */
(1952 - 1953)

• 674

Classification of Cases	1952 Number of Cases	1952 Cases Settled	1952 Percentage Settled	1953 Number of Cases	1953 Cases Settled	1953 Percentage Settled
Purse-snatching, pick-pocketing, etc.	101	71	70%	108	98	87%
Murder and Homicide	187	148	92%	174	171	98%
Theft	7,066	4,695	67%	11,414	8,764	77%
Counterfeiting Currency	21	21	100%	8	8	100%
Assault and Battery	391	384	98%	857	806	94%
Fraud, Breaches of Promise and Usury	648	644	99%	1,233	1,178	96%
Misappropriation	174	174	100%	394	383	97%
Offenses Against the Institutions of Marriage and the Family	34	33	97%	133	127	96%
Offenses Against Morals	81	81	100%	174	169	97%
Gambling	12	12	100%	8	8	100%
Sale, Transport, Use of Opium	84	84	100%	238	238	100%
Intimidation and Kidnapping	32	32	100%	54	52	96%
Receiving Stolen Property	132	132	100%	188	188	100%
Bribery, Malfeasance in Office	71	71	100%	182	180	99%
Offenses Against the Exercise of Public Functions	12	12	100%	38	37	97%
Counterfeiting of Valuable Securities	8	8	100%	9	8	90%
Forgery	96	96	100%	138	138	100%
Malicious Accusation	13	12	92%	33	32	97%
Offenses Against Public Safety	117	89	80%	219	137	64%
Mischief	23	23	100%	80	49	98%
Suicide Attempts				870	870	100%
Car Accidents				1,270	1,240	97%
Miscellaneous	958	912	98%	1,559	1,005	78%
Total	10,360	7,838	76%	18,228	15,009	78.4%

*/ Chung-hua Min-kuo Nien-chien [Yearbook of the Republic of China], 1952, p. 895; 1955, p. 760.

[facing p. 405]

671 duct of the trial was contrary to law, the
695 procurator of the supreme court may file an extraordinary appeal in the supreme court.

674 It should be noted that the number of criminal cases is on the increase. The number reported in 1952-53 far exceeded the number reported under Japanese rule. One writer attributed the increase in the number of criminal cases on Formosa to the mitigation of punishments under the Chinese law and the relaxation of police control.[7] Of course the enormous growth of population is an important contributory cause of the increase in the number of violations. It is generally conceded that the Chinese Criminal Code is impartially administered and leniently interpreted.

697 There are eleven penitentiaries and twelve detention houses in Formosa. Juveniles are confined in the penitentiary at Hsinchu. There have been attempts to improve the facilities and the administration of the prisons in recent years. Wardens appointed to the prison must have had a high school education. The inmates are required to attend citizenship classes for two hours a day. In the workshops they are taught a variety of trades which will fit them for work outside the prison. Twenty-five per cent of the proceeds derived from their work is paid to the prisoners in exchange for their labor. The prisoners have opportunity for daily exercise and undergo physical examinations at regular intervals. Each prison has

7. Lih-wu Han, Taiwan Today, Taipei, 1952, p. 47.

45: Stanford U. S-4, 5 1956 AD1 Formosa AD1

(Table faces p. 408.)

Violations of Police Regulations in Taiwan Province a/
(1952 - 1963).

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	1962				1963			
	Number of Cases	Male	Female	Total	Number of Cases	Male	Female	Total
Disorderly Conduct	27,558	30,678	6,541	37,139	29,954	27,990	6,884	29,874
Traffic Violations	14,223	16,213	1,738	17,966	18,350	17,127	2,168	19,295
Moral Turpitude	21,323	38,058	9,431	47,489	28,096	46,283	12,589	57,872
Offenses Against the Exercise of Public Functions	1,206	1,228	139	1,367	1,289	1,306	154	1,460
Violation of Health Regulations	6,230	7,011	1,069	8,080	8,688	8,271	1,396	9,667
Destruction of Evidence, False Evidence and Malicious Accusation	287	267	52	319	189	300	31	231
Offenses Against Personal Liberty and Property	7,785	8,294	1,990	10,284	10,810	10,909	2,444	13,353
Total	78,696	103,774	20,860	122,634	94,629	110,986	25,666	136,652

a/ Yearbook of the Republic of China, 1953, 1954.

(Facing p. 408)